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*WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK CITY
AT THE END OF JUNE.*

THROUGH the kindness of Professor Willis L. Moor, Chief of the Weather Bureau, we are able to give figures regarding the temperature and precipitation in New York City during next week, which will prove of interest to those attending the meeting of the Association.

The daily mean temperature since 1885 has been as follows :

June.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1885.....	68°	69°	69°	70°	69°	69°	65°
1886.....	68	67	70	71	68	71	67
1887.....	70	71	70	73	72	77	79
1888.....	88	80	76	78	59	60	70
1889.....	68	70	72	75	77	78	72
1890.....	73	78	76	68	72	72	74
1891.....	71	76	81	64	68	69	66
1892.....	72	71	72	70	72	72	76
1893.....	70	67	57	62	62	66	71
1894.....	72	67	76	78	78	74	77
1895.....	72	72	68	64	68	72	71
1896.....	59	58	68	72	64	71	66
1897.....	71	76	65	64	67	72	76
1898.....	71	78	80	74	72	72	76
1899.....	75	72	74	74	72	68	70
Mean.....	70.5	71.5	71.6	70.1	69.3	70.9	71.7

The daily amount of rain in inches and hundredths has been :

June.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1885.....					0.58	0.02	
1886.....	0.04		<i>T</i>				
1887.....	0.13						
1888.....		0.30	0.49		0.63	0.18	<i>T</i>
1889.....		<i>T</i>	0.03		<i>T</i>		<i>T</i>
1890.....							
1891.....							
1892.....	0.01	0.36		0.10	0.08		0.23
1893.....			0.89	0.17	<i>T</i>		
1894.....	0.01	<i>T</i>		<i>T</i>		<i>T</i>	0.06
1895.....	0.09	0.03	<i>T</i>	0.67	0.23	0.66	0.10
1896.....	0.66	0.55	0.19		0.09		
1897.....						<i>T</i>	0.12
1898.....		0.13			0.22	<i>T</i>	
1899.....	<i>T</i>	0.63			0.03	0.68	

The mean daily temperature is about 2° lower than would be the case in the third week in August, and it may be expected consequently to be considerably less hot during the day time than would be the case if the meeting were in August. The chances of rain are about the same.

*REORGANIZATION IN THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY.*

THE geological work of the United States Survey was originally organized in grand geographic divisions for each of which there was a geologist-in-charge, having complete authority

over his assistants. After many years of trial this system was found to be expensive, both of means and talent, and was replaced by the temporary expedient of a large number of independent parties reporting immediately to the director. Administratively this plan has worked very satisfactorily, but it lacked scientifically the element of co-operation between distinct parties. To effect this co-ordination of scientific results in each important specialty of geology, the following organization has now been adopted, as stated in the draft of plans for the current year, approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Six geologists have been appointed as geologists in charge of special subjects of research, the six subjects covering the whole field of geology in the Survey. These assignments are as follows :

T. C. Chamberlin, geologist in charge of pleistocene geology ; George F. Becker, geologist in charge of physical and chemical research ; S. F. Emmons, geologist in charge of investigation of metalliferous ores ; C. Willard Hayes, geologist in charge of investigation of non-metalliferous economic deposits ; Bailey Willis (assistant in geology to the director), geologist in charge of areal geology.

These assignments are based upon the necessity for closer supervision and co-ordination of the growing geologic work of the Survey. The personnel of the geologic branch will be classed as geologists in charge, geologists, and assistant geologists. Administrative control of the two former classes shall in each individual case be immediate with the director. Assistant geologists will report through their chiefs. Scientific direction will be the duty of the geologists in charge, each in his special section, and shall be accomplished by appropriate conference in the office and supervision in the field.

The total appropriation for geologic work for 1900-1901 is \$163,700. To this are added from the State of Pennsylvania \$2000, and from the State of New York \$1000, sums appropriated for co-operation in geology with the Federal Survey, and on condition that in each case a like amount be expended from the Federal appropriation for work in the State. The total amount available for geologic surveys is therefore \$166,700.